

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept an substitute substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, M.V.

### HORACE SCOTT DEAD

IDENTIFIED WITH INDIANA RAIL-WAYS FOR MANY YEARS.

Long Connected with the "Jeff"-Privfleges Granted by the Pennsylvanin Not Abused by Ministers.

Col. Horace Scott died, on Thursday night, at his room in the Victoria Hotel, at Louisville. The Colonel had been identified with railroads in this section for thirty years. He begun railroading in New England and filled nearly every position in the service before reaching an official place. At the time of his death he was president of the Louisville Transfer Company, In the West he first came into prominence as general superintendent of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis. When he first took charge of the management of this road the was at Jeffersonville; there was no bridge across the Ohio, and the freight in its transit north and south was ferried. There were no competing lines then, and this road's business was almost as large then as it is now. He helped build the track out Fourteenth street, and made an effort to have the bridge built where the Jeffersonville bridge is now, but was defeated by property owners, and the bridge was built at Fourteenth street. He secured valuable franchises, which the Pennsylvania Company now hold. He seemed to know every man under his management. He had great personal charm and was noted for his successful efforts among the Legislatures and councils in Indiana and Kentucky. Colonel Scott resigned his position with the J., M. & I. in 1879. The Pennsylvania road had absorbed the smaller line, and the big corsorbed the smaller line, and the big corporation wanted to retain him, but he resigned. Then he began to fight this company and built the Columbus, Hope & Greensburg road, which is now a part of the Big Four. Later the differences were satictorily arranged, and he ceased his opposition. Colonel Scott formed a partner-hip, in 1882, with John Lyle, editor of the Columbus, Ind., Democrat, and they built two short railroads, one in Florida, and the other, which is at present a branch of the Air-line, which runs to Cannelton, Ind. hese enterprises did not prove successful, everal other business deals in which Col Scott engaged proved unsuccessful. In 1874 he was elected president of the Union Rail-road Company, Indianapolis, holding that position three years. He was also vice president of the Belt railroad and vice presnt of the Union Stock Yards Company, dianapolis, Colonel Scott had no children of his own, but years ago adopted Charles Hathaway and Miss Estelle Eason, who is now Mrs. Harry Fisher, of Cleveland, and were they his own children he could not have taken more interest in them. In 1849 he married Miss Delphine Parsons, of Holland, Mass., who survives him. Colonel Scott was born in Halifax, Vt., in 1826, his being a farmer. A local railroad official, last evening, in speaking of Colonel Scott, said that for twenty years he was looked upon as one of the ablest and brightest railroad men in the West, and was often sought for to counsel with. He always showed much interest in local and national

Courtesies to Ministers.

So much has been said in reference to the withdrawal of clerical orders, or half-fare permits for the use of clergymen, on the ground that the privileges had been abused. that the statement of George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania, in which he favors continuing the courtesies, will be read with inferest. Mr. Boyd says: "There is no foundation whatever for the statement that clerical orders have been misused, as far as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is concerned. Last year this company issued between 13,000 and 14,000 orders to clergymen residing on its lines east and west of Pittsburg, and no case of misuse or abuse of the privilege has come to our notice. Through many years of service in that branch of the railroad which is most intimately connected with the trav-eling public, my experience is that no class of people are more careful of the use of such privileges than ministers of the Gospel. "If there has been any misuse of the or-ders issued by the other lines it is due to the careless manner in which they have been is-sued, and the blame for their misuse should be placed upon the railroad, and not upon the ministers. It is an easy matter for the orders to get into improper hands unless due care is observed, and this has doubtless caused all the trouble. Under our system orders are issued only to ordained ministers of the Gospel, missionaries and officers of the Salvation Army. Each person must ap-ply to our local ticket agent, who certifies the application to this department, from which the order is issued. Unworthy persons could not secure an order where such a

sons could not secure an order where such a system is in vogue.

"The question is in the hands of the trunk line committee, and will be settled within the next few months. This company has always looked upon it as a proper courtesy. Clergymen, in their work of shaping public opinion and of elevating the moral tone of the people, are certainly a most deserving class, and this corporation has always felt that liberal treatment accorded them served

the double purpose of contributing to the good work and alding a most worthy class, of at best badly paid workers." Receiver Peirce at His Post.

Toledo Bee

Mr. R. B. F. Peirce arrived in Toledo this morning, accompanied by Mr. Clarence Brown, counsel and one of the directors of the road, repaired to the office of the United States clerk and qualified. The bond, fixed at \$50,000, was signed, and Mr. Peirce thereupon took the oath of office. He then made a visit to the various local offices of the company and was introduced to the chief officials. The new receiver is a fine looking gentleman and comes to Toledo with a reputation as a railroad man second to none in the country. There will be no immediate changes in the staff of officials that the country it is the country of the country. be no immediate changes in the staff of officials, though it is currently reported that Mr. Davis will resign from the auditorship. Mr. Peirce will make his home and headquarters in Toledo and will continue to keep the Clover Leaf in its course upwards and onwards."

Mr. Peirce is expected home from Toledo this morning.

Personal, Local and General Notes. The Indianapolis, Decatur & Western earned in December \$44,296, an increase over December, 1893, of \$8,262. The Louisville & Nashville is said to be negotiating for control of the Lexington & Eastern, formerly the Kentucky Cen-

The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa is to have a general passenger agent, and J. E. Han-negan, of Chicago, has been appointed to

The Wabash is rebuilding its bridge over Eel river, near Pettysburg, with a sub-stantial structure. This was one of the old-est bridges on the system. The Big Four will to-night carry a the-atrical party from Cleveland to St. Louis on a special train, and proposes to cover the 548 miles in twelve hours.

A. Harrity, master mechanic of the Northern Pacific, and William Waugh, land agent of the road, have tendered their res-ignations, to take effect Feb. 1.

The third week in January the freight earnings of the Monon lines show an increase over the corresponding week of 1894 of \$6,698.20; passenger earning an increase of \$333.35. A. S. Lippert, roadmaster of the New York Central, has received a cash prize of \$50 for having the most perfect di-vision, physically, on the New York Cen-

J. V. Goode has been appointed general superintendent of the Fort Worth & Denver City, with headquarters at Fort Worth. He was promoted from a division superintendent.

Superintendent Loree, of the Cleveland & Pittsburg, accompanied by his family, has gone to Florida to spend several weeks, hoping that a sojourn there will benefit Mrs. Loree's health.

Twenty-six lines have signed the agree-ment for a new Western passenger asso-ciation. The selection of B. D. Caldwell as chairman is looked upon in passenger circles as a wise one.

The Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohlo and the Pittsburg & Lake Brie have reduced the rate on coke to Western points 5 cents per ton, basing all rates on \$2 per tor Pittsburg to Chicago. The effect of the failure of the orange crop is seen in the earnings of the Louisville & Nashville, which in the second week of January this year were \$43,515 less than in the corresponding week of 1834.

Henry M. Walte, division engineer and superintendent of bridges and buildings on the Queen & Crescent from Cincinnati to Somerset, Ky., is making a record for efficiency and economy which is attracting attention

A. M. Stewart, who was for twenty-five line, now holding that position with the Erie road, is in the city arranging for the Erie to carry some of the live stock traffic, using the Panhandle as far as Urbana, O. Indianapolis, for 1894, shows a proportionately heavier increase in tonnage than any point on the Pennsylvania lines west; that is, tonnage originating locally. On the Big Four Indianapolis stands second in amount of tonnage originating at any

The management of the Chicago & South-eastern has notified the United States Express Company that it will open its line into Brazil, Ind., on Feb. 3. This road is 110 miles in length, touches Indiana's gas belt on its eastern and Indiana's coal fields

On Feb. 1 the wages of all employes on the Florida Peninsula system will be re-duced 10 per cent. The reason given for the reduction is the falling off in earnings due to the destruction of the orange crop by the frost. Some of the train men, it is stated, threaten to strike.

George Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central, has about completed an extended Western trip, having visited representatives of the Vanderbilt lines at most of the prominent railway centers, incidentally taking notes of the condition of husiness generally. condition of business generally.

United States District Judge Bellinger, at Portland, Ore., yesterday rendered a decision in the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company wage schedule case, de-nying the application of the employes for an injunction restraining the receiver from putting into effect a reduction of wages. O. D. Ashley, president of the Wabash system, tells the friends of the property that the net earnings of December will be \$70,000 ahead of December, 1893, the increase coming from economy in expenses chiefly, and at the same time on account of some

mprovements in business in the Southwest A good deal of mystery still surrounds the burning of the depot at Brooke, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, in which the railroad company lost \$200 and the American Express Company \$500. The origin of the fire is still undiscovered. Pending ing the investigation the agent at that time has been laid off.

Since the first of the month Dr. Talbert, medical examiner of the Pennsylvania Vol-untary Relief Department (Indianapolis division) has taken in thirty new members He states that there is a good deal of feel ing among the membership, which com-prises 85 per cent. of the employes, over the threat to interfere with the organization by legislative bodies.

It is claimed that one of the Garstang engines on the Big Four made the most remarkable run on record Wednesday night, between Grafton and Bellefontaine, hauling six cars, weighing 274 tons, up a thirty-seven-foot-to-the-mile grade at a speed of fifty-five miles an hour, covering the nine miles between the two points in ten minutes and a few seconds. utes and a few seconds

Deadheads cannot ride on the St. Louis and New York limited over the Vandalia and the Pennsylvania lines, conductors having instructions not to honor passes. On train No. 20, which is just as good a train for Indianapolis, they are honored, and on train No. 20, hereafter, second class tickets will be henored, which was not the case before the fast limited was put on.

H. B. Plant, president of the Plant system of roads in Florida, left New York Wednesday night, to go over the Plant system, accompanied by others interested in the property, to see what could be done to offset the losses of the citizens of Florida as a result of the freezing of the orange crop. A large per cent. of the orange orchards are located on these lines A committee consisting of General Pas-senger Agent Heaford, of the Milwaukee Paul, as chairman, and Messrs, of the Atchison, Sebastian, of the Rock Island, and Caldwell, of the trunk-line committee, yesterday began the work of forming local passenger associations for

Los Angeles and San Francisco. The work will not be completed for several days. F. C. Gray, herctofore general freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has been appointed general freight agent of the California Southern. H. C. Bush has been appointed general freight agent of the Atlantic & Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager Bissell, of the Atchison system, will hereafter be general freight

agent, vice Gray. The advisory board of the clearing house of the Western trunk-line passenger committee, met in Chicago yesterday to con-sider the question of the excessive com-missions paid on emigrant business by the Grand Trunk. The meeting, after dis-cussing the matter at some length, finally decided to take no action, as all the com-missioners are being paid in the territory of the Eastern lines, and are not affecting the Western roads to any extent.

the Western roads to any extent.

E. B. Slaughter, the veteran baggage agent of the Panhandle lines, who died recently, was a member of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief Association, and on Friday his legal heirs were paid \$750 and \$12 benefits per week during his illness. In adjusting the claim a novel thing occurred. He died just as the bells were ringing in the new year, and it was a question in which month and in which year it should be recorded. In the adjustment January and 1895 were fixed upon as the time of his demise.

## BRICK AND ASPHALT

COMPARATIVE COST OF PAVEMENTS LAID IN 1893 AND 1894.

In 1893 Asphalt Cost Nearly \$82,000 Mile, and in 1894 Little More than \$57,000.

Clerk Jefferson, of the bureau of assessment, is at work upon an exhaustive comparative table showing the work done by the Department of Public Works during the past year and the comparative cost of improvements in 1894 with 1893. The report will be ready within a few days. From the figures already made it is apparent that the Board of Works has brought about material savings to the property owners in public work. The cleaning of the streets is the only work upon which saving is not shown.

In 1893 asphalt streets cost upon an average of \$81,808.05 a mile, and in 1894 the average rate was but \$57,494.43; the average rate per foot in 1893 was \$7.55, and in 1894 \$5.50. As to brick streets the average cost per mile in 1893 was \$51,044.20, and in 1894 \$48,783; in 1893 the average cost per foot was \$6.27, and in 1894 but \$4.51. The other figures when completed will show the same favorable decrease. Standing against this good showing is the street-cleaning contracts. Mr. Jefferson says it will be impossible to make a comparison between 1894 and 1893, because of the different way in which the contracts were let. In 1893 18.33 miles of improved streets were cleaned at a cost of \$22,404.10, making an average cost per mile of \$1,222.27, or an average rate per foot of 13½ cents. In 1894 two separate contracts were let, one for the earlier part of the season and the other for the latter of the season and the other for the latter part. The cost for the cleaning under the first was \$13,281,99 for 17.14 miles, an average cost per mile of \$774.91, or an average rate of \$1/2 cents per foot. The total cost under the altered specifications for the latter part of the season was \$35,852.36. The total cost for the year was \$49,134.35. If as many miles of pavement had been swept in 1893 as was swept in 1894 the former year's work would have cost \$10,000 more than the latter. Mr. Jefferson says in his report that the streets have been better cleaned in 1894 than they were in 1893, and the better work cost more. The figures for the street sprinkling, which have been published before, show a great saving.

#### MR. RAUH HAS A PLAN.

Will Not Tell How He Expects to Raise Money for Water Works Purchase. The Council legislative committee, which favors municipal purchase of the water plant, has under consideration several propositions whereby the purchase can be legally made. The city attorney says the city cannot issue bonds under the present conditions, because of the constitutional limit to the indebtedness. He has not considered the other proposition to issue bonds which shall be liens upon the plant, but the several propositions will be submitted to him as soon as the committee has reached more definite conclusions. Mr. Rauh, of the committee, was about the city offices yesterday. He seemed very busy and acted as if he knew a great deal which he could tell if he chose to do so. Mr. Rauh was asked how the committee hoped

to escape the constitutional limit and raise money sufficient to make the purchase.

"Just wait a few days," he replied with a knowing glance. "The committee is at work upon a scheme now which will make the purchase possible in the near future. It is a scheme which has not been suggested or even mentioned in the papers. We have a few more matters to look up and we desire to consult the city attorney before telling what it is."

MERRITT COMMITTEE CONFERS. Long Consultation Held, but Will Give

No Intimation of the Result. The Council investigating committee held a meeting last evening at the home of Mr. Merritt ,and discussed the evidence which has been given and the recommendations to be made upon it to the Council. Members of the committee decline to say what conclusion, if any, was reached. They say nothing will be given out until their report is given to the Council. It is understood that the committee is pretty much of the same opinion excepting that recommenda-tions are to be made regarding the Board of Public Works. It is said that two mem-bers of the committee believe the present board should be asked to resign. The other members believe that such stringent measures are unnecessary. They recall the fact that the board is to be credited with much good for the city which was not brought out in the investigation. Mayor Denny still declines to express any opinion of the investigation, or anything of the probable re-

Brick for Pennsylvania Street. The Board of Public Works met yesterday and decided to advertise for bids for the paving with brick of Pennsylvania street, from Maryland to South street. On Jan. 30 the board will consider the condemnation of the old frame buildings in the rear of the Lorraine Block, recently damaged by fire. The board has rescinded all action on the resolutions for grading and graveling Raymond street, from Madison avenue to Shelby street; for grading and graveling Fifteenth street, from Central avenue to College; for grading and graveling Seventeenth street, from Central avenue to Park and for the least seventeenth ivenue to Park, and for the local sewer in Market street, from Missouri to street. Remonstrances have been against these improvements. Papers have been ordered for the opening of Eighth street, from Mississippi to the first alley

No Failure Yet with Anti-Toxin. Dr. Theodore Potter made another injection of the anti-toxin serum yesterday morning. Dr. L. A. E. Storch had a case of diphtheria which he considered to be in a very precarious condition, and he requested Dr. Potter to make a trial of the new treatment. The twenty-two-monthsold boy of James A. Milligan, residing at 908 Madison avenue, had been suffering with the disease for five days, and the membranes, which had seemed to leave, appeared again in the throat of the child. naking it almost impossible for him to breathe. Dr. Potter made an injection of the No. 2 solution vesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, and by late in the evening Dr. Storch reported that the breathing of the child was much easier and its general condition better. Dr. Potter reported last night that the little Austin boy, on North New Jersey street, was given anothe jection yesterday afternoon, and that he is now in a fair way to recover.

Had Too Many Railroad Tickets. Harry Brown, a young colored man, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by detectives Kinney and Richards and slated as a fugitive. He is thought to be the man who is wanted for the robbing of the railroad office at Glenwood, a small station near Rushville, on the night of Jan. 5. Brown was in the waiting room at the station that night when the station agent locked up, and refused to leave the room. The agent, therefore, locked the ticket office, leaving Brown in the waiting room, and the next morning the ticket office was found broken open and a number of tickets gone. Some of these were found on Brown's person yesterday, but he claims they were given to him by a friend in this city. The police have been looking for Brown for some time, and accidentally found him yesterday. The detectives thought he acted as though he intended to steal a horse and buggy, and arrested him on suspicion. was in the waiting room at the station

No Safer Remedy can be had for coughs and colds or any trouble of the throat than "Brown's Bron-chist Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

By Rev. JAMES E. GILBERT, D. D., Secretary of the American Society of Re-

(Students of these lessons are requested to send to Dr. Gilbert, Washington, D. C., their names, denomination and postoffice address for enrollment in the office of the society, mentioning this paper, that docu-ments on Bible study may be mailed to

INTRODUCTION,-After the wonderful discourse in Capernaum Jesus sought to retire from public gaze. He was followed by a smaller company than usual, many having forsaken Him because of recent teachings. (John vi, 66.) Omitting the third passover. He journeyed into the region of Tyre and Sidon, where He cast a demon out of the daughter of the Syrophenician. That miracle drew such a crowd that He left the country. Passing around Galilee northward, He came with the twelve to Decapolis, a province inhabited mostly by Gentiles, lying east of the sea of Galilee. Here He cured the deaf stammerer and fed four thousand with seven loaves. Thence He crossed the lake to Dalmanutha, where He was met by enemies, who demanded a sign. Leaving the place, He took ship for Bethslada, where He restored sight to a blind man. Journeying thence northward, still seeking seclusion, Jesus came to Caesarea Philippi, at the base of Mount Hermon, the most northern point reached during His ministry.

PUBLIC OPINION .- In this quiet spot, one hundred and twenty miles distant from Jerusalem, Jesus held an interview with His apostles. He first inquired: "Whom do men say that I, the son of man, am?" During His entire ministry He had sought to make himself known, employing various methods for the purpose. Now He would learn the result of His effort; or, rather, as His knowledge on this subject was not limited (John ii, 5), He desired His disciples to inform Him what they had heard. His motive will presently appear. They replied that some took Him as John the Baptist, some for Elias, some for Jeremiah or one of the other prophets, each judging by various characteristics of supposed resemblance. Here was the doctrine of transmigration of souls, not taught in Scripture. but by Greek philosophers. Probably the conference which Herod had with his courtiers (Mark vi. 16) gave currency to these opinions, which showed what little profit the multitudes had received from Christ's words and work.

HONEST FAITH.-This answer gave Jesus opportunity to ask the apostles for their opinion. This was very delicate business. A free expression from associates is not always desirable. In this case it was necescarry on His work. Were they getting ready? Did they know who their Master was? He therefore requires a statement. This was doubtless the objective point when He inquired after public opinion. Peter spoke. He was not a mouthpiece for the others in this case. (Verse 17.) He spoke his own belief. It was in two parts: "Thou art the Christ," the Messiah, the one promised in the Old Testament, expected by the Jewish people, symbolized in the offerings, the supreme hope of the nation. (John i 45.) "Thou art the Son of the living God," was his next statement-the only begotten Son (John iii, 16; Isa. ix, 6), a divine being, The first part of this confession was not surprising, for Jesus had on several occasions set forth His messiahship. (John iv, 26; Luke iv, 16-21.) But the second part was a long stride into the realm of truth. The angel had declared it to Mary (Luke i, 35), but she had evidently forgotten. The Baptist had believed it (John i, 34), Satan assumed it in the wilderness (Matt. iv, 3), and the devils declared it. (Mark iii, 1L) On the sea the disciples proclaimed it (Matt. xiv, 33), but now, in a calm hour, the two great items are put together, messiahship and divinity.

BLESSED SIMON.-This was an important event, a grand achievement in apostolic education. Jesus approved the words. thereby admitting them to be true, and then, turning to the apostle, He said, "Blessed art thou, Simon," not merely happy or fortunate, but vastly more-he was the recipient of a blessing. Something had been bestowed upon him. Jesus explains. The confession was not the result of Peter's superlor insight, but God had revealed this truth to him. Peter had received light or help from above, which had made it possible for him to know who Jesus was. (I Cor. xil, 3.) That is really the meaning of all blessing in Scripture, a spiritual quickening. It is a great day when God comes to a man and gives him a clearer vision. In Eastern countries it was customary to mark great occasions in men's lives by giving them new names. (Gen. xvii, 5.) And so Jesus says, "Thou art Peter," his original name being Simon. (John i, 41.) Thus Jesus fulfilled His words spoken at the first meeting with Simon. (John i, 45.) What was then predicted was

now bestowed. LARGER PROSPECT .- A clearer view of Christ begins a new era. Jesus therefore proceeds to speak concerning what had thus far been a secret in His own breast. He outlines the church, an institution of the future, under five heads-its author, its progress, its foundation, its government, its success. The church would be His in a double sense-He would not only claim it as His possession, but He would produce it. That church would be built, increasing from a beginning, that increase by the power of Christ. (Acts ii, 47.) The foundation or beginning would be a rock, something stable, a rock then and there present. Many have disputed concerning the rock. Some think it was Peter, his name meaning a rock; others think it was Peter's contes-sion, or Christ. Let Scripture decide. (Eph. ii, 20.) The foundation was the company there gathered, Christ and His apostles, Peter's contession being their creed. The success of the church was its triumph over "the gates of hell." This has been understood by some to mean the secret counsels of evil, by others the dividing line between this world and the next. The government, committed then to Peter, was afterward given to the whole company of apostles. (Matt. xviii, 18.) Under the guidance of the Holy Spirit (Luke xxiv, 49; John xvi, 13) Jesus intended that these twelve men should set forth the principles by which the church should be governed. These principles are in the New Testament, which remains the law for after generations. (Rev. xxii, 18-19.) Christ provided for no succes-

mains the law for after generations. (Rev. xxii, 18-19.) Christ provided for no successors to the apostles.

ENJOINED SILENCE.—Now comes a new wonder. Jesus forbids His apostles to tell the world that He was the Christ. A strange interdiction! When men took Him for an old prophet risen from the dead, when He had diligently sought the people to understand Him, when a correct knowledge of Him was the one essential to the success of His cause, why not allow, even enjoin, these men to proclaim the truth? If they believed, why be silent? Because He desired that men should judge of Him by His works and words. He even required the Baptist to put his estimate on that basis (Luke vii, 22) which was the most enduring. (John xiv, 11.) Besides, these men were not yet ready to proclaim the nature and office of Christ. There was another truth (verse 21) over which they would stumble (verse 22), but which they must receive, and there was another blessing (Acts ii, 2), larger than Simon's, which must be bestowed; then they might and they would speak with boldness what now must be kept. (Acts ii, 36.)

FORETOLD SUFFERING.—Then began Jesus to tell what must befall Himself—go to Jerusalem, suffer many things, be killed.

FORETOLD SUFFERING.—Then began Jesus to tell what must befall Himself—go to Jerusalem, suffer many things, be killed, be raised again. Here was prediction—future events were seen and described, showing Him to be more than human. He began this at this time; it/was a favorable time to introduce the subject, and He frequently referred to it afterward (Matt. avii

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK

22-23; xx, 17-19) until all came true, showing that it was a matter of importance, one that the apostles ought to have in mind. Strange subject indeed, coming just after His expressed purpose to build a church! Dead men do not build societies. How was this utterance calculated to negative the former. Yes, but the emphatic word in Christ's sentence was "must." There was a necessity for His suffering and death. It was part of the plan of His life. It had been foretold centuries before (Isa. liii, 5.) His death, followed by a resurrection, was to provide the means and the method of accomplishing His designs (John xii, 32; Heo. ii, 9-10.) What would seem to be a defeat was the way to victory. Jesus did defeat was the way to victory. Jesus did not explain the necessity. The apostles were not able to understand. But they did

were not able to understand. But they did understand afterward.

DOUBLE REBUKE.—This last intelligence let in light, but it was bewildering. No wonder that Peter, blessed Simon, should think such a destiny inconsistent with the nature, office and mission of Jesus. "Be it far from Thee," he cried. The King of the Jews, so long desired the Son of God put to death! Preposterous! The strength of one's faith in one doctrine measures the vehemence with which a seemingly opposing doctrine is condemned. The trouble was that Peter had obtained only part of the truth. And so he in turn

The trouble was that Peter had obtained only part of the truth. And so he in turn was rebuked. Jesus informed him that on this subject He was speaking from a purely human or earthly standpoint, not from a divine conception and illumination, as He had done before. Now we see that Simon Bar Jona, the foremost speaker of the twelve, even he who had been divinely blessed, was unfitted to preach Christ, and if he, certainly the others. Hence, that enjoined silence was in wisdom. There must be further schooling. The lesson will be learned some day, and mighty men of faith will preach and suffer and die for the truth, when they see it.

SUMMARY.—The lesson treats three great themes. It tells who Jesus was—the Messiah, the Son of God, the One promised to Israel and the rightful lord of the earth. It tells His great purpose—to build a society, beginning with the company gathered about Him, growing by the power which He supplies, regulated by truths delivered to His first messengers, mighty and successful. It tells His method—by suffering, and death, and resurrection, making atonement, fulfilling types and shadows, satisfying and adjusting laws and relations. Wondrous themes, stated in few words. But, alas! Men are forever leaving out something. Grasping part and obscuring But, alas! Men are forever leaving out something. Grasping part and obscuring the remainder, so perverting all, they grope on, revising their mistakes, slowly coming into the truth. What the world needs is the whole gospel, the whole story of Jesus, His nature, His office, His work, His death, His righter again. His rising again.

Religious Notes.

The Christian Endeavor societies will observe Feb. 3 as missionary day. The officers of the American Baptist Missionary Union have issued a very earnest appeal to the Baptist churches for a large increase in their contributions. Rev. B. F. Rawlins, D. D., assistant ed-

itor of the Western Christian Advocate, will deliver the address at the annual com-mencement of Meharry Medical College, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 5. The late Elizabeth B. Underhill, of New York city, has left \$75,000 to three nephews, with the request that they use it in es-tablishing a Protestant Episcopal Church in that city, its seats to remain free for-

The Unitarians and Friends have decided to receive no more government aid for their mission schools among the Indians. There remain now only two religious bodies receiving such aid, and there is great hope that they will withdraw.

A Spaniard named Ximenez charges that the recent troubles in Armenia are due to Methodist missionaries in Asia Minor. Ximenez professes to have visited Armenia, says the Christian Advocate, but he evidently does not know a Methodist missionwhen he sees one, for there are none

A Chinese Christian Association was recently organized at the Second Presby-terian Church of Pittsburg, Pa. It is a branch of the Chinese Christian Association of San Francisco. Its members will conduct gospel meetings every Sunday. There is a fraternal feature in the organization. Mem-bers will care for each other in sickness and assist each other in times of trouble. The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church reports receipts from April 1, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1895, \$470,344, a tota gain on those for the corresponding period of last year of \$112,421. This includes a gain in the receipts of the women's executive committee of \$44,978 and in legacies of \$69,-152. There has been a slight falling off in receipts from the churches and in miscellaneous receipts also.

NEW HOSPITAL MOVEMENT.

German Protestants Will Build One in a Short Time.

In spite of the storm several hundred people assembled at the church corner of East and New Jersey streets for the annual meeting of the Protestant Diakonie-Vereins. This is a benevolent association in which the members of most of the German Protestant churches take a large interest. Its funds are raised by the anual dues and by subscriptions. The election of twelve members of the board of directors resulted as follows: From the pastors, Rev. Mr. Marting, of the First German Methodist Church, for term of four years; Rev. J. C. Peters, of the German Evangelical Zion Church, term of three years; Rev. Mr Schweitzer, of the First Evangelical Asso ciation, term of two years; Rev. Dr. Stern, of St. John's Reformed Church, term of one year. From the laity; G. A. Schnull and Henry Klanke, term of four years; F. G. Backmeyer and John A. Buddenbaum, term of three years; Andrew Kramer and George Hitz, term of two years; H. C. Prange and August Aldag, term of one

year. The board will meet next Monday afternoon at Mr. Marting's office for the purpose of organizing by electing its own officers. The association has determined to start a hospital and has authorized the board to rent a house for temporary hospital uses until a permanent structure can be erected. There has been a fund of \$1,000 subscribed toward the hospital. A training school for nurses will be conducted in connection with the institution, which, it is said, is to be started on a basis permitting development into the model of first-class hospitals. The Protestant Germans of the city are greatly interested in this Christian venture. association last night decided to have the constitution printed in the English lan-guage so that English speaking people may learn of its purposes and work.

DAILY VITAL STATISTICS-JAN. 25.

Births. Charles and Mary Sielaff, 1 Eureka avenue, girl. Emil C. and Lillie Rassmann, 23 North Arsenal avenue, boy. William S. and Helen Kahler, 121 Walcott street, boy. Ephriam and Annie Fuller, 320 North Alabama street, boy. James and Mrs. Birrell, 233 Buchanan street, boy. Wirt C. and Carrie Smith, 136 Walcott street, girl.

Deaths. Lizzie Cunrod, 173 West Court street Infant Sullivan, four weeks, 87 Chadwick street, capillary bronchitis.
Edward Littell, eighteen years, 563 Bellefontaine street, spinal curvature

Building Permits. D. H. Hosbrooke, Ninth street and College avenue, frame house, \$1,460.

J. N. Milliken, North Illinois street, frame house, \$2,500,
James Clark, McCarty and Chadwick street, repairing frame house, \$100.

Charley's Aunt Knows a thing or two. She advises all her nephews and would-be heirs to drink only Home Brew or Columbia beer. Best in the market. Bottled and brewed by Brewing Company. Tel. 1950.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS. That our wonderful remedy "NOTHER! FRIEND," which makes child-birth easy may be within the reach of all we have reduced the price to One Bollar per bottle. Beware of frauds, counterfeits and substitutes. TAKE NOTHING BUT . . . MOTHERS

FRIEND. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. . . TWrite for book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO... Sole Proprietors, Atlants. Ga.

DENTIST E. E. REESE

# ALMOST A MIRACLE!

A Well-Known Railroad Man's Experience. Life Saved in a Way Which Is Wonderful, and Ought to be Told Everywhere, Far and Wide.



MR. CHARLES ANNABLE.

than Mr. Charles Annable, who resides at 20 Jordan ave., Brunswick, Me. He has occupied trusted positions for thirty years on the Maine Central railroad.

from my long thirty years' railroad ex- cineperience, but something has happened recently which is of the greatest importance to the people. Before I speak of myself, however, let my wife relate her wonderful experience."

"I have been troubled," began Mrs. Annable, "so bad with neuralgia that I could not turn my head in bed. It seemed as though my head was paralyzed. I was so troubled with heart disease and palpitation that a good many nights I thought I might pass away during the night.

"I suffered severely, and expected every day would be my last. My head seemed sometimes as though it would be paralyzed, and the least exertion would upset me and render me terribly weak and nervous. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and it completely cured me-made me well and strong again.

"It seems as though my cure was almost a miracle, for I am now cured. My neighbors, well knowing my condition, are astonished at my recovery, and I cannot half highly enough express my gratitude for

There is no better known railroad man | this wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I shall be glad to answer inquiries at any time. "I also have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy," said Mr. Anna-"Yes," said Mr. Annable to the writer, ble, "and have derived great benefit from "I can tell you some remarkable stories its use; I know it is the best of all mediis, and shall continue to do se

ery chance."

'a enthusiasm of Mr. and Mrs. Annable in regard to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is not to be wondered at. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, wonderful because it cures almost everybody who uses it. It makes the sick well everywhere. It gives health and strength to the weak, tired and nervous sufferer. It gives good digestion to the dyspeptic, sweet sleep to the sleepless, and makes life again a joy and pleasure to those whom weak nerves and tired brains have rendered depressed in spirits, melancholy, discouraged and well-nigh hopeless. Use it and it will make you well. Doctors recommend it because it is the discovery and prescription of the well-known physician, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York city, who is without doubt the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, The doctor can be consulted in all cases without charge, personally or by letter.

# I TOLD YOU SO.



SOLD EVERYWHERE. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago.



Rip Van Winkle's famous toast was "Here's to you and your family, may you live long and prosper." The Indianapolis Brewing Company's Beers are especially appropriate for this toast. They are the PUREST and the BEST—an Indianapolis product that warms the heart and brings health and strength.

Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year

